FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1852.

CAN THE WHIGS BE UNITED? In showing the negative of this question, we content ourselves with grouping in contrast declarations of leading

Whig papers.

A few days since, the Richmond Whig said:

"It is very certain that the adoption of the Compromise as the Whig platform will be necessary to secure the union of the whole Whig party. We do not understand, that any respectable number of the Northern Whigs have insuperable objections to such a platform. Mr. Truman Smith, we hear, awowed in caucus, his entire acquiescence in the Compromise measures; and he does not speak, without knowing what he is about. The objection with them, then, is not one or principle, but of expediency. If it shall be ascertained that it will be more expedient to adopt the Compromise than to have a dissolution of parties, and a sectional election, we A few days since, the Richmond Whig said: to have a dissolution of parties, and a sectional election, we suppose the Northern Whigs will harmonize on the Compro-

The N. Y. Tribune has the following :

"We object to the passage of a 'compromise,' resolve in either of the National Conventions primarily, as a cheat—a gull trap—a tub to the whale. There will not be one abolitionist the less thereafter than before, and not one will be overawed or silenced. Such a measure will be arbitrary and unjustifiable; it will alienate and drive away from the whigs napostifiable; it will allenate and drive away from the whites a me anti-slavery men, and probably throw away the presidential election; while it will do no good to any one. The party may be run on the rocks, if it will, but not with our co-operation. If it insists on wrecking its prospects, we shall at least insist on showing how and why it does so."

The same Tribune holds also the following insulting language-embracing a most significant admission that any compromise declaration by the Whig National Convention will be a mere cheat and delusion, "not worth the paper it is "They (the southern whigs) may very possibly bully sor

Whig National Convention into passing some sort of com-promise resolve to quiet them; but when they get it, it won't be worth the paper on which it is written. They who love slavery will uphold it, and we who hate it will keep on ha-ting it, and try to make others hate it, with a view to its ultimate downfall, just as if no such resolve had passed." The N. Y. Express replies to the N. Y. Tribune and adds

"The philosophy of running a merely sectional candidate for the Presidency, we had thought was sufficiently illustra-ted in the fate of Mr. Van Buren, who made a tremendous noise before the Ballot Boxes, but who did not appear even with one vote in the Electoral Colleges. Some people, however, never learn anything from experience—and our contemporary is one of them. No mere sectional candidate for the Presidency, we apprehend, can ever do better, or even for the Presidency, we apprehend, can ever do belief, it ven run under more favorable auspices than did Mr. Van Buren The running of sectional candidates for the Presidency, would be a dissolution of the bond of parties akin to the division of the Methodist Church into North and South—with like alarming and exciting controversies. But it is hinted by our contemporary that the section of a party, even, can car ry the day. Does our contemporary suppose thousands tens of thousands of us Northern Whigs are ever going to part with such Southern Whigs as Pearce, Pratt, Badger, Dawson, Bell, Gentry, Williams, and others as eminent, in exchange for Gov. Seward, Joshua R. Giddings, or Horace Mann."

The Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, (Whig) comes out for a separate Fillmore and Graham ticket, in the event of Gen, Scott's nomination by the Whig National Convention -Gen. Scott, that paper says, cannot carry North Carolina, let him be nominated by whom he may, and this is the opinion of the most intelligent and disinterested Whigs, who have faith neither in his principles, his antecedents nor his asso-

The Washington Republic expresses the hope that at som time, matters will be reconciled. This is rather indefinite. and, save the correspondent of the Charleston Standard, "if they refer to the approaching Presidential election, they will be sadly disappointed if they expect it. Indications were given some time ago, that the aid of Southern Whigs was but little desired or relied on in the approaching canvass, and it is now certain that the great body of Southern Whigs will be arrayed against the Whig candidate. Scott will evidently be the man. He is led and controlled by SEWARD, GREELEY, JOHNSON & Co., and they have determined that he shall make no disclosures for the public eye. The fact is the Whig party is irretrievably divided. A house arrayed egainst itself cannot stand. The rule-or, rather, misruleof the Whig dynasty is fast approaching its end. It is to be hoped that the country will never be burthened with its like

YANKEE NULIFICATION.

The article below from the Richmond Republican of the 3rd tnatant is not unworthy of notice at this time. The Fugi tive Slave law nullifyers will leave nothing undone, which falls within the scope of their power to do, in advancing their higher law system. From the election of President of the Untied States, down to that of Constable in their own State, the one idea, (that of carrying out the higher law policy,) predominates among them: ANTI-SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN MASSACHOSEITS.

The Churlestown Free Press justly remarks: "The present is certainly not a propitious time for wavering in the Southern Whig ranks. A bill lately passed the Massachusetts Senate for nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, but was lost in the popular branch, by the small majority of 18. This meagre majority, the New York Herald thinks, may be broken down in a propher year by the clamor and excitement of in another year by the clamor and excitement of the new election. The support which this nullifying act re-ceived in the Legislature of Massachusetts, is very proper-ly viewed by the Herald as showing the strength of the anit slavery feeling still existing in that ancient common-wealth, and the danger which it threatens to the union and

JUDGE JOHN ROBERTSON.

The citizens of Richmond will read, with surprise and disappointment, the following card of Judge Robertson, and regret will pervade this whole community at the loss, from the public service, of as pure a man, and able and upright a Judge, as ever graced the bench. We personally feel the loss. The reason contained in his card for declining an election is not satisfactory, and will not be to the citizens of this circuit, for we believe that, with the combined talent he has so happily blended, as a chancery and common law Judge, with his indomitable energy and perseverence, he would easily, and to the satisfaction of all, master the business of the Circuit Court of this city. The choice for this important law office is with the people, who have a brilliant array of legal talent to select from, for we have a bar here who are an ornament to the State; and there is no doubt that the people will elect an able, pure and just man, who will carefully lock to their rights and interests, and those of the State:

TO THE CITIZENS OF RICHMOND. Among the reminations for office, I observe in one of the daily papers, my own name presented for that of Judge of the Richmond circuit.

will not pretend that this nomination was unexpected. nor disguise the gratifying persuasion I feel that the support and confidence so often and so generously bestowed on me from an early period of life, by the citizens of Richmond, would be again conferred at the approaching election. But after fully reflecting on the labors likely under the new constitution to be devolved on the court for this circuit, by the essignment of a very large portion of the jurisdiction, civil and criminal, heretofore vested in a separate court, I am, as I was under similar circumstances on a former occasion, unwilling to undertake them. I beg leave, therefore, respect-

The Democracy of Princess Anne county, Dr. Wm. P Morgan in the Chair, and John C. Wise Secretary, have appointed 27 delegates to the District Convention at Suffolk, on the 10th May. They also adopted the following resolu-Resolved. That as we prefer Jas. Buchanan of Pennsylva-

nia, for our Presidential candidate, we deem it our duty as a portion of the people to express this preference, and instruct our delegates to procure by all honorable means delegates to the National Convention favorable to this nomination. man unsound and anti-Southern rights upon the slavery question, especially the Compromise Fugitive Slave Law

A GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. We saw yesterday a large, splendid and massive gold med-

al-the Montyon Prize-voted by the French Academy of Sciences to Dr. Morton of Boston, for his discovery of the anosthetic properties of the vapor of sulphuric either. On and well-balanced republic of the United States. If I had ancesthetic properties of the vapor of sulphuric æther. On the one side of the medal, in addition to the words "Institut National de France," is a beautiful medallion head of the Goddess of Liberty, encircled by an oak wreath. On the reverse, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, is engraved "Academie des Sciences-Prix Montyon-Medicine et Chirurgie-Concours de 1847 et 1848 -Wm. T. G. Morton, 1850." The medal is enclosed in a rich gold tope-twist frame; the whole being valued at \$500. We understand that the committee of the House of Rep-

resentatives, at Washington, have with great unanimity, arrived at the conclusion, that Dr. Morton, in 1846, discovered the facts, before unknown, that Ether would prevent the pain of surgical operations, and that it might be given in suf ficient quantity to effect this purpose, without danger to lite; and that he first established these facts by numerous operations on teeth, and afterwards induced the surgeons of the hospital to demonstrate its general applicability and importance in capital operations. The committee also recommend that in consideration of the discovery, of his public and successful application of the said pain-destroying agent in surgical operations, of its use in the army and navy of the United States, and of the incalculable value of the discovery to the whole world, an appropriation of \$110,000, as "not unreasonable," be made for the benefit of Dr. Morton, conditioned that he surrender to the United States his patent for the

the sacrifice of our own editorial privileges. We shall continue to publish the communications of our friends, as rapidly as we can, and we reasonably beg their indulgent patience.

dissolution.

Several Senators and other devoted friends are watching by his bedside to-night. His other son has also arrived, and has had an affecting interview with him. The Rev. C. M. Butter is in regular attendance.

On motion of James S. Moss, the Enquirer and Examiner of Richmond, and the South Side Democrat, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

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On motion of Peter Davis, the meeting adjourned.

WM. R. BASKERVILL, Chairman.

CHARLES R. Edmonson, Secretary.

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WM. R. BASKERVILL, Chairman.

CHARLES R. Edmonson, Secretary. We crave the indulgence of our correspondents. We have

TRANSMISSION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The members of Congress from Connecticut have issued an address to their constituents, through the press, accounting for the delay in sending public documents. They say: We are applied to by our constituents for public documents which we are unable to furnish; and that we may not be supposed remiss in our duty in this respect, we take the liberty of communicating an explanation to our friends

hrough your paper.

The public printing of Congress is much embarrassed and
The public printing of Congress is much embarrassed and The public printing of Congress is much embarrassed and delayed by the failure of the contractor to fulfil his contract, and, in consequence, no documents of value have been printed for distribution; and most of those that we have sent, we have been compelled to purchase at our individual expense, have been compelled to purchase of the session. The reports of the Patent office, made to the last Congress are not yet distributed, except to those who were members of that Congress.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

LEXINGTON, APRIL 30, 1852. The "Valley Star" of yesterday publishes a full series of resolutions, adopted by the Democratic Conventions of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, strongly in favor of James Buchanan for the Presidency. The Star would prefer that Gen. Sam. Houston should be the candidate, and has ex-Gen. Sam. Houston should be the candidate, and has expressed, and up to this time maintained its preference, with perfect willingness, however, to conform to the wishes of the Democracy at large, and more especially to the wishes of the party in Virginia, when the choice of our own State could be clearly ascertained. There appears now to be very little doubt that James Buchenan is more popular than any other candidate whose name has yet been spoken of, among the people of Western Virginia; and if the Democratic National Convention should determine to nominate him for the Presidency, he would, without doubt, carry Western Virginia by an unprecedented majority. We would like to see Houston an unprecedented majority. We would like to see Houston President, and believe that he could be elected; but as others, and by far the larger number, differ with us and our friends, we are prepared, upon the true Democratic principle, to give way to the majority, who favor Mr. Buchanan, and think it for the best that he should receive the nomination. And in saying this, we say of Mr. Buchanan what we are prepared to assert of but few men North of Mason and Dixon's line—we know him to be sound upon the Comand Dixon's line—we know him to be sound upon the Com-promise. Of this he gave the clearest assurance long be-fore he was spoken of for the Presidency. Since his name has been before the public, associated with the highest office has been before the public, associated with the highest office within the gift of the people, his course has been of so streight-forward and manly a character, as to strengthen and horease the high estimation in which he has always been held throughout the country. Pennsylvania asks, as

been held inroughout the country. Pennsylvania asks, as an act of justice, that she, one of the oldest and most influential States in the Union, having never had her claims recognized, and having always acherously yielded to considerations of expediency, rather than create discord in the party, may now be permitted to show to the world the degree of ner devotion to James Buchanan, her favorite son. This spirit is highly commendable, and although it would not of course have weight with the people of the South, if quesspirit is highly commendable, and although it would not of course have weight with the people of the South, if questions of vital importance to us and to our institutions had not been made clear before and after Mr. Buchanan's name was mentioned in connection with the Presidency—as he is known to be sound upon these questions, and is a consistent, uncompromising Democrat of the Jackson school—the leading and successful opponent of dangerous national monied monopolies—the supporter of an economical administration of government, the friend and promoter of agriculture and commerce, of domestic manufactures and mechanics, we trust that his friends in Virginia may have an opportingly of exhibiting to the world that their devotion to and unity of exhibiting to the world that their devotion to and affection in him is no less than that of the people of Pennsylvania. James Buchanan is Virginia's first choice. If its nomination cannot be secured, let us have a Southern nan. Our individual preference is for Gen. Sam. Houston,

the hero of San Jacinto.

Between one and two o'clock syesterday, there was an earthquake felt by the inhabitants of Lexington, many of whom were quite alarmed. Several window panes were broken, and other damage done, to a very slight degree, how-

To the Editors of the Enquirer. Lunenburg, April 28, 1852. Prople of Lunenburg.—As the election under our new Constitution is near at hand, please allow an old clodhopper, to give you some friendly advice. You know your failing: of late there has been great confusion among the Democrats here; "Michael, and his angels fighting against the dragon" (one might suppose) The din of battle and clash of arms has been long and loud. The Democrats here, tike Alexander of old, have whiped every thing in reach, and, after weeping because they have nobody to whin, they have turned against their own men; and the Whigs, like cowardly and hungry Jackals, have followed close at their heels, to share with the lions in their hard earned prey. Now, friends, the only remedy is, to set our faces like flint, against each nd every evil; to lop off the rotten limbs and lag-ends and branches. My advice is smply this: Vote for no man who reats, as we call it. Because his sole object, is to bribe you with a little whiskey. Vote for no man, who makes himself too conspicuous in small caucuses, held by small men, at the court houses, (where the best men don't go often;) for the best man the Romans could find in their day of trouble, was taken from the plow-handles. Don't vote for a wicked man, for rightcourness exalteth a nation.

Don't vote for a man who is biggoted in politics or any thing else; who discards every principle, simply because that opinion is held by his opponent; because such are men of contracted views, and small capacity, and not fit for office. Do not be influenced by either friendship favor or prejudice; but let us vote for the man who is honest and upright, and ell qualified, whether he be friend or foe. When a candidate presents himself, let us view him from head to foot, and see what kind of stuff he is made of, and if he does not whites of the enemies' eyes, and then all let fly. or myself, friends: I don't want any office; I don't know

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Gentlemen—Sojourning for a few days in this rend-zvous of the supporters of all the isms into which the political world is now divided, I send you a brief account of some of world is now divided, I send you a brief account of some of the on dits of the Metropolis. There is, in the first place, considerable excitement just now, among the Clerks of the Census and Pension Bureaus—a large number having been recently dismissed—ostensibly because their services are no longer needed; but, in reality, because the treasury funds are getting rather low, under the management of this most economic places are the services. also another reason which, perhaps, is the most potent of all, viz: to ascertain the influence the several clerks may be able to exert. When one has been dismissed, if he can get a considerable number of Congressmen and other influential ndividuals to call upon the head of the bureau, he is immediately re-instated. But should be prove to be pennyless and friendless, a deaf ear is turned to all his entreaties for reinstatement, and he is left to starvation and despair.

It seems to be the general impression among all parties here that Scott will be the nominee of the Whig Conven-tion, and the Northern men openly boast to the disgrantled Fillmorites that they can elect him without the aid of a sin-gle Southern State. The Democrats, however, have the game in their own hands, and I hope and believe that by their con-cillatory and harmonious action at Baltimore, they will heal the dissensions which now exist in their midst and enter upon this important contest with a fixed resolve to let "bypull and a pull all together." I am sorry to inform you that Mr. Clay is sinking very rapidly and that it is doubted to day whether he will live to see to-morrow's sun. Two of his sons have been telegraphed to haste on immediately. PERICLES.

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON.

Will you be kind enough to insert the following letter, from the veteran Democrat, Thomas Ritchie, Esq. in your next paper? While it has been published in Democratic journals, in several other States, it has so far failed to secure a place in any Democratic paper in Virginia. The posi-tion which General Houston occupies before the country in connection with the Presidency, is such, as not only to of the State of his nativity : THOMAS RITCHIE'S OPINION OF GEN. HOUSTON.

RICHMOND, June 13, 1836.

My DRAR SIR:—The affair of Texas is indeed all romance. Houston has hitherto borne himself so nobly that he seems almost to have silenced his ancient enemies. This plot of superseding him by Gen. Hamilton, if it has ever been seri ously entertained, must now be abandoned. What I fear most for Houston, is the trial to which he is now to be subjected. Will be enjoy his triumph with moderation?—It is one of my maxims, that it is harder to bear prosperity than adversity. More distinguished men have been ruined by great good fortune than by ill-fortune. When stemming an dverse current, the swimmer bends every sinew and never re laxes for a moment; but when gliding down the stream, he be-comes listless and strikes against the fatal rock. Adversity tries the man. It calls forth the sterner virtues in those who have them-greater effort and more untiring industry, sagacious prudence and more moderation of character. Whereas any considerable improvement of your concerns makes you too commonly arrogant, opinionated, idle and supine. To go no further than the present cass, what rained Santa Anna? An unbounded security arising from his previous success. He had destroyed Travis, defeated Fannin, and thought he might with the same case overcome Houston. Now is the time to warn Houston of the excesses of his feelings, to suppress his pride, to avoid arrogance, to subdue the spirit of domination, to conquer his own passions as he has conquered his enemies; and, above all, to advise him against the besetting sin of aspiring to the capital of the Montezumas, instead of being contented with the wise scheme the honor of a personal acquaintance with Houston, I would write him as I have written you, because I have always taken an interest in him, and now I regard him with a species of enthusiam. But I really wish that you would write him, to animate his efforts in the cause to which he is devoted, and advise him to be upon his goard against himself. I should hate to see his brilliant reputation overthrown by some hasty freak or violent coullition. Let him but pre-serve it with the same care with which he has obtained it, and we may well call him the Hero of San Jacinto. You think my maxim, perhaps, an absurdity. But, para-doxical as it sounds, there is nevertheless great truth in it. It is true of your country, of ourselves individually, of parties, and of the rapid accumulation of riches. There is some comfort at least, in my philosophy, to one who, like myself,

is on the shady side of fortune. But I occupy too much of your time. I am, dear sir, truly yours,
THOMAS RITCHIE. To Major W. B. Lewis, Washington City.

WHIG CAMPAIGN PAPERS.

We see that in this and other Southern States proposals are made to issue Whig campaign papers as soon as the nomination has been made for the Presidency. We should be glad to know if it is the purpose of the Editors of these campaign papers to sustain the nominee of the Convention. no matter who he is, or under what circumstances he may be brought forward? If such is their design, we can assure them that they will get a meagre circulation in the Southern country.—[Petersburg Intelligencer Whig.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY-ARRIVAL OF HIS SON. WASHINGTON, MAY 5, 9 P. M.—Mr. Clay is feehler, without any perceptible change for the worse. He is perfectly

By request we publish the following article from the Pruntytown, Taylor county, Va., Central Standard :

To the Editors of the Standard : To the Editors of the Standard:

I have heard a good deal of complaint aim up the people about the members of the Convention fixing and increasing the salaries of the Judges in the new Constitution; and being very much opposed to that feature of the instrument myself, I took occasion to look into the history of the subject, and found reported in the 73d No. of the Supplement the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole, and was somewhat supplied to find the committee of the Whole, and was somewhat supplied to find the committee of the Whole, and was somewhat supplied to find the committee of the Whole, and was somewhat supplied to find the committee of the Whole, and was somewhat supplied to find the committee of the Whole, and was somewhat the find the committee of the Whole, and was somewhat the find the committee of the Whole, and was somewhat the find the committee of the Whole, and was somewhat the find the committee of the Whole and was somewhat the find the committee of the Whole and was somewhat the find the committee of the way the way the committee of the way the commi what surprised to find the very member whom I had heard charged with aiding in engrafting that objectionable feature, struggling to strike it from the Constitution. I herewith send you the paper containing the proceedings, and wish ald publish in your valuable paper the motion of William G. Brown, to strike out the objectionable clause and the vote upon it; also the motion of Mr. Miller to fix the salary of the Circuit Judges at \$1500 and mileage—being If the speeches for and against the proposition were not the present compensation.

oo long I would request their publication also; but the votes of the members will show their true position on that ques-FAIR-PLAY. Mr. Brown. I move to amend the 14th section by striking therefrom the following words: The annual salary of a judge of the court of appeals shall be not less than \$3,000;

and of a judge of a circuit court, not less than \$2,000; and of a judge of a circuit court, not less than \$2,000; besides reasonable allowance to each for necessary travel.

Mr. Brows. I do not design making any further remark. I desire, however, to have an opportunity of recording my vote against fixing the salary of the judge in the constitu-

tion. I therefore ask for the yeas and nays upon the ques-The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken, and there were yeas 29, and navs 63, as follows:

YEAR-Messis. Anderson, Armstrong, Arthur, Banks, Bar-PEAN—MESSIS, Amerison, Armeting, Medicing, Brown, Byrd of bour, Bird, of Shenandoah, Bland, Bowden, Brown, Byrd of Frederick, Carille, Edwards, Fisher, Fulkerson, Hays, Hoge, Kilgore, Leake, Letcher, Miller, Moore, Necson, Newman, Pendleton, Scott of Fauquier, Smith of Jackson, Snodgrass, Treadway, Trigg-29.

NAvs. Messrs. Blue, Bocock, Botts, Bowles, Braxton,

NAYS.—Messrs. Blue, Bocock, Botts, Bowles, Braxton, NAYS.—Messrs. Blue, Bocock, Botts, Bowles, Chambers, Cambliss, Cocke, Conaway, Cook, Davis, Edmunds, Faulkner, Fergusson, Finney, Floyd, Fultz, Garland, M. R. H. Garnett, M. Garnett, Goode, Hall, Hill, Hopkins, Jacob, Janney, Jasper, Ligon, Lucas, Lynch, Martin of Marshall, Martin of Henry, Mason, Morris, Price, Purkins, Ridley, Rives, Scoggin, Scott of Caroline, Scott of Richmond city, Rives, Scoggin, Scott of Caroline, Scott of Richmond city, Shell, Shelley, Smith of Norfolk county, Smith of Kanawha, Smith of King and Queen, Snowden, Southall, Stewart of Morgan, Taylor, Tunis, Turabull, Van Winkle, Watts of Norfolk county, Whittle, Willey, Williams of Fairfax, Wingfield, Worsham, Wysor—63.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Miller, I move to strike out \$2000 and insert \$1500. My desire has been that this whole matter should be submit-

been that this whole matter should be submi ted to the legislature. I have no doubt the next legislature will be as equally competent as we are to fix the salaries of The question being then taken, there were-yeas 17, nays

74. as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arthur, Banks, Bird of Shenandoah, Brown, Byrd of Frederick, Cox, Edwards, Fisher, Hoge, Killgore, Letcher, Miller, Moore, Pendleton, Smith of Jackson, and Snodgrass—17.
NAYS—Messrs. J Y Mason, (Pres.) Anderson, Barbour, Physical Review, Braycon, Burges, Carl Bland, Blue, Bocock, Botts, Bowles, Braxton, Burges, Car-

Bland, Blue, Bocock, Botts, Bowles, Braxton, Burges, Car-lile, Carter of Russell, Carter of Loudoun, Chambers, Chambliss, Cocke, Conwny, Cook, Davis, Edmunds, Faulk-ner, Ferguson, Finney, Floyd, Fulkerson, Fultz, Garland M.R. H. Garnett, M. Garnett, Goode, Hall, Hill, Hop-Scoggin, Scott of Caroline, Scott of Fauquier, Scott of Richmond city, Shell, Sheffey, Smith of Norfolk county, Smith of Kanawha, Smith of King and Queen, county, Smith of Kanawha, Smith of King and Queen, Smith of Greenbrier, Snowden, Southall, Stewart of Morgan, Taylor, Tredway, Trigg, Tunis, Turnbull, Van Winkle, Watts of Norfolk county, Whittle, Williams of Fairfax, Wingfield, Worsham and Wysor-74.

In my statement in your paper of the 24th ult , I made the awing of perfecting an improvement in one instead of four years, \$180. This is correct, so far as stated. I should have added thereto the profits derived from the investment for the balance of the term, say the second and third years, yield a profit of from 3 to 14 per cent. Examining on the of the three rail roads now in progress to be \$12,000,000, the saving on this amount would be \$216,000. I do not pretend improvement can be perfected be one or more years. I con-tend that it is the true policy of the State to complete the rail roads now in progress in the shortest possible time. Pro

I have just risen from the perusal of the able, argumentative and eloquent speech of Jas. Barbour of Culpeper, in reply to Mr. Robinson's attack upon ex-Gov. Floyd, as published in the city papers. Need I say that I feel proud of such a repre-sentative? Mr. Robinson's illogical and ill-timed sophistry come up to the mark, let us down with him. Although he may has been so completely refuted, that it would be superfluous have great influence and many political friends; although he to go over the matter in a newspaper communication. It is for that purpose I claim a short space in your columns.ed giant, and may banter, and boast, and beat the air with I merely design to congratulate Mr. Barbour's constituents his huge arms like old Goliath did, yet let us not be dis-mayed, but, trusting in that God who exaltent the humble, like David, we will put a few stones in our slings, form line on man on our electoral ticket, as the accomplished member duties his constituents may choose to impose upon him; and, much, as you see. I don't allude to any body here; I don't care for any body; I dont cry about things, but choose rather to laugh at the follies of men, as did DEMOCRITUS. District, that, when the proper time arrives, we shall feel proud in glorifying the victory that awaits our present struggle with Federalism, in placing Mr. Barbour in a position in which his abilities and particitism will find a wider field than they do at present. Alas! for Richmond. Mr. Robinson's logic has sorely injured her proud fame.

Gentlemen—I take the liberty of writing you a few lines. I wish to nominate the following gentlemen as suitable men for Justices of the Peace in the district of Parrish's Store, which place is a new precinct for election. I therefore nominate Robert W. Goodwin, Andrew G. Nelson, Thos. Harris, sr., and John L. Collins. I wish to nominate in the neighborhood of Bunpass' Turnout, which is a new precinct, and likewise another district, the following gentlemen: Overton Harris, Dr. B. M. Buckner, Capt. James M. Trice, sr., and Capt. Thomas Bunpass. All these gentlemen are men of LOUISA, APRIL 30, 1852. Capt. Thomas Bumpass. All these gentlemen are men of high standing, of noble qualities, and good sense. I hope, therefore, the people in the two districts will vote for them. A VOTER OF LOUISA.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HANOVER. At a meeting of the Democrats held at Hanover Court House, Tuesday, the 27th of April, (that being court day,) on motion, Dr E S Talley was called to the Chair, and F McDowell requested to act as Secretary.

Chastain White, Esq., briefly explained the object of the

Chastain White, Esq., briefly explained the object of the meeting to be, to appoint delegates to a District Convention, to be holden in Richmond on the 20th day of May, 1852; the object of the said Convention being to appoint delegates to the Democratic National Convention; and concluded by moving that the Chair appoint thirty delegates to attend the

E. Nelson, Dr E. Rouzic, Launcelot Phillips, C. W. Dabney, E. W. Morris and Capt. Wm R. Irby.

On motion of Maj N A Thompson, the Chairman and Sec-retary were added to the delegation, and the proceedings or-dered to be forwarded to the Richmond Enquirer and Exam-

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
E. S. TALLEY, Chairman.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SURRY COUNTY. At a meeting of the voters of Surry, irrespective of party on the 26th inst., (being Court day):

The object of the meeting having been explained, which was to nominate suitable persons to fill the offices of Commonwealth's Attorney and Clerk of the Circuit and County Coorts, Mr. Francis Ruffin, Jr., in a handsome address nominated the present incumbents, Mr. Joseph A. Graves, for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, and Mr. Wm. P. Underwood, as Clerk of the Superior and County Courts, The vote being taken on the above nominations, they were unanimously agreed to—and a committee having been affected for the content of the fagitive slave. Douglas stands there; was to nominate suitable persons to fill the offices of Commonwealth's Attorney and County Courts, The vote being taken on the above nominations, they were unanimously agreed to—and a committee having been affect to reconders to the facilities of county organization for the party first, that through the presidential canvass shall the renotion of the fagitive slave, Douglas stands there; how; Marcy stands there; Butler and there now; Marcy stands there; but Cass was the first. The day has searcely under the party were conceive to the party were conceive to the party were accorded a sunset, preceding the hour that I speak, that Gen. Cass has not, by a distinct vote in the other end of the Cap meet the humbags of the "Union Whige" and advocates for the party stands there; but and every champion of the Democratic party stands there; but Cass was the first. The day has searcely under the party were not in favor of county organization for the party stands there; but and every champion of the Democratic party stands there; but and every champion of the Presidential canvass shall the renotion of the fagitive flow from the president in the renotion of the fagitive flow from the party stands there; but and every champion of the Presidential canvass shall be renotion of the fagitive flow from the party stands there; but and every champion of the Presidential canvass shall be renotion of the fagitive flow from the party stands there; but and every champion of th R. Hankins appointed Secretary.
The object of the meeting having been explained, which was to nominate suitable persons to fill the offices of Commonwealth's Attorney and Clerk of the Circuit and County were unanimously agreed to—and a committee having been appointed waited on Messrs. Graves and Underwood, and informed them of the action of the meeting, and severally introduced them before the same. Each in a beautiful and feeling address thanked their fellow citizens for this mark of their ontinued friendship, and approval of their former course in flice, and in conclusion accepted their respective nomina-

meeting be published in the Richmond Enquirer and Whig, and that this meeting do now adjourn.

ALBERT C. JONES, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MECKLENBURG.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Mecklenburg county, held at the tavern house of William Jones, on the 1st day of May: Henry W Dunkley called the meeting to order, and nominated William R Baskervill as Chairman, and Chas R Ed-Chairman to be the appointment of delegates to the Conven-

tion of this Congressional District, to be held in Petersburg, to appoint delegates to the Bultimore Convention: On motion of James S Moss, a committee of five was anpointed by the Chair, to report fit persons to represent this by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the De unty in said Convention: Chair appointed James S Moss, Benj H Rogers, Henry W Dunkiey, Arthur H Davis and Richard B Baptist, in formity with the above resolution, who reported, as suit-

able persons to represent this county in the Convention to be held in Petersburg on the 10th inst., the following gentle-Robt Anderson, George J Dobbs, Henry W Dunkley, Robt Y Overby, William H Gee, George Rogers, Beverly Jones, Dr John W Williamson, William H Jones, William G Gary, Richard B Baptist, Henry E Coleman, Christopher Huskins. Dr D E Jeggetts, John M Wright, Aurthur H Davis, Oliver H P Tanner, Edmund W Hight, Benjamin H Rodgers, John expression of the face, by the insertion of artificial teeth, B Northington, Eaton J Mosley, Evans Tanner, Robt Joice. &c., &c.

On motion of Peter Davis, Esq., the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion of James S Moss, the Enquirer and Examiner

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On motion of Peter Davis, Esq., the Chairman and Secretary, we embraced an opportunity of the committee on Public Printing, authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report, for the use of the House, and

AMERICAN MEDICAL CONVENTION. SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852 AFTERNOON SESSION .- The President, Dr. Wellford, took

te chair at 4% o'clock, P. M. Dr. Drake of Ky. offered the following: Dr. Drake of Ky. onered the following:
Resolved, That all papers and reports on scientific subjects shall be read to the Association before the question of their publication shall be decided.
Dr. Woods of Pennsylvania opposed the resolution.

Dr. Woods of Fennsylvania opposed the resolution.
Dr. Phelps offered an amendment, which, with the resolution, was, on motion of Dr. Thomas of Maryland, laid on the Dr. Condie of Pennsylvania presented a paper on Chem istry, from a gentleman not a member of the Association; and Dr. Drake of Kentucky presented a paper, by Dr. Wright and Dr. Dikke of Kentucky presented a paper, by Dr. Wight of Ohio, on "The influence of the occupation of Daguerreo ypists upon their health."

On motion of Dr. Condie, both papers were referred to a select committee, consisting of Drs. Ro. E. Rogers, A. T. B. Merritt and J. W. Dunbar, with instructions to report on them to morrow.

On motion of Dr. G. F. Terrill of Virginia, Drs. T. L. Scott and W. H. Fox of Virginia were admitted to seats on

ne moor.

Dr. Eve of Georgia, from the committee on nominations ecommended the following officers for the ensuing year : FOR SECRETARIES-DIS. P C Gooch of Virginia, Edward

Bendle of New York.
For Committee of Publication—Drs. Isaac Hays of Philadelphia, P. C. Gooch of Virginia, E. L. Beadle of New York, Isaac Parrish of Pennsylvania, E. Emmerson of Pennsylvania, D. F. Condie of Pennsylvania, G. W. Norris of

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS-Drs. F Campbell Stewart of New York, John Watson of New York, Wm Rockwell of New York, James R Wood of New York, Robert Watts, J., of New York, Alfred C Post of New York, John G Adams of New York, H D Bukkey of New York, John On motion, the report was received and the gentlemen named were unanimously elected officers of the Association

The Chair then announced the following appointments in ompliance with resolutions adopted at the morning session: Drs. T C Stewart of New York, Worthington Hooker of Connections Roll Thomas at Market Proposition of the Union. for the ensuing year.

Connecticut, Ro H Thomas of Missouri, committee on the onstitution. Drs. Saml Jackson of Philadelphia, Jonathan Knight of

Drs. Sami Jackson of Philadelphia, Jonachan Rhight of Connecticet, C C Cox of Maryland, committee on Dr Cox's resolutions in regard to rank in the Navy.

The report of the committee on the "Blending and conversion of the Types of Fever," was then read by Dr A B Williams of South Carolina, (in place of Dr Dixon, not pre-On motion, the report was ordered to be printed, and refer-

of motion, the report was a committee of publication.

Dr Haywood of Massachusetts, presented and read the report of the committee on "the permanent cure of Reducible Hernia," which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Hernia," which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the tomos—sang the first free State that data of and the second transfer of the State that data of an arrangement of the foremost and most unwaver of publication.

On motion of Dr Dunbar, seconded by Dr Drake, a report ing friends of the constitutional right of the South. We

of the case of Dr Jamison of Baltimore, was requested to be furnished for publication, in an appendix to the report. - presented an application from J. Wells, representative of the interests of the late Dr Horace Wells of Hartford, Ct., asking that a committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the claims of the the honor of priority in the discovery of the principle of

Anasthesia in surgical operations.

The application was laid on the table. On motion, the Association then adjourned to meet again on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

For the Enquirer.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

AMELIA, May 1, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: The election of county officers is a sub peet, which I propose to bring, through the medium of your columns, before the Democratic party for their sobe consideration. We are told by all the Whigs and some De-mocrats, that party considerations should not enter into the election of candidates for the various offices of the counties. And it is to this we wish to bring the reflection of the party. No one is more willing than we to concede that party, strict ly—and party considerations alone—should not be the touch-stone in voting for and electing gentlemen to discharge the

nighteral duties of the counties. We claim not that one should vote for another from party influences alone, regardless of all other considerations. But that is not the question fully stated. Shall we in petty offices give up party organ-ization? Not for the sake alone of party further than is use ful in carrying out and promoting the States right, or anti To support our principles, we must supwhich will be, on \$3000, at 6 per cent, \$360. This, added to port our party, and to support that we must keep always which will be, on \$3000, at 6 per cent, \$300. This, added to the \$180, will be a saving of \$540 on an outlay of \$3000, by consumulating the improvement in one year. I have here upon their arms, we must be ready for action at a moment's stated the profits at 6 per cent, which is a low estimate, as the various rail roads in the Northern and Eastern States yield a profit of from \$10.14 per cent. Estimating the cost yield a profit of from \$10.14 per cent. Estimating the cost when the profits are the same profit of the profits at \$10.000 pool. party would have us. We have conceded that party tests are unnecessary in all cases, except when the officer "ex offito say that these roads can be completed in one year, yet the cio" could have some voice or direct influence upon the great principle on which the above estimate is founded is the same questions of the day. Now, sir, if we yield to this in its operation, whether the shortest period at which the proposition, then have we thrown from ourselves the power we had, and given to the Whigs equal chances with us, who now have an undoubted power. If this be made the test, then must the candidates for Governor come before the people. restination, by small annual appropriations, not only produces increased and continued taxation, but defers the period of income from the same, and has a sickening influence on our political character as a State.

A VOICE.

For the Enquirer

Wast the candidates for Governor come before the people, not as representatives of certain parties, but, sir, as mere men standing upon their social and private virtues, regardless of the good they may have done their party, the principles of that party, and the country itself, in former struggles. Is this not so? It certainly is. Look to the Constitution regard to the duties of Governor, and we see, all that he can do is to corry out the law as it is written in the Constitution. do is to carry out the law as it is written in the Constitution do is to carry out the law as it is written in the Constitution and enacted by the Legislature. He has no voice in any thing except a precatory or recommendatory one, by way of his message; a right similar to which every citizen in the Commonwealth has. He has no right to offer any resolution with them. I have been instructed by the legislature of His rule of action is, "ita lex scripts est;" and so would be that of a Whig Governor as well as a Democratic one. Fur-

> unchangeable, from the greatest down to the smallest thing; from the restless motion of the mighty deep, down to the smallest nerve, which gives the feeblest insert pleasure, or pain. Why not follow this wise law of the Almighty, of acting by a rule of action, of acting upon principle throughout? If the proposition laid down, and assumed, that offices not pened not to be political? But, sir, the proposition is untrue, and if it be untrue in one case then will it be untrue in all enses. In other words it is not proper to lay aside party distinctions and lines in elections, which may not be political. in themselves. When a question is presented to the people, some are its advocates and some its opponents, favoring or opposing as may suit their notions of political propriety; each believes himself maintaining the truth. Now, how is the lover of his country to carry out that which he conceives to be truth, and which will redound to his country's welfare? By merely stating a bare proposition? No. Action is necessary; action of mind and body. Reason and argument must be the levers used. Used how? By single individual effort? No: used by co-operation, concert and party organization. Forty men with unity of purpose and concert of action, can accom-

ration, to elect men of its own principles to office.

ration, to elect then of its own principles to clice. We see no reason why we should set different under the new Constitution from what we did under the old one.

The mere fact of a whig's holding the office of sheriff, clerk, or attorney for the Commonwealth, is a matter of small importance. But the influence they may and will exor attorney for the commonwealth, &c., is to Governor, &c. same.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Capt Wm Gibson, Col John S Atkisson, Achilles Lumpkin, Richard Burnett, Robt Anderson, Wm Parsely, Col Edwin Shelton, Wm L H Pollard, Billey W Talley, A B Timberlake, James W T Sutton, Andrew Wingfield, Wm L White, Sr., Peter W Brown, Chastain White, Col C P Goodall, Leonard Vaughan, L D G Brown, Capt James D Kimbrough, Maj N A Thomps I D G Brown, Capt James D Kimbrough, Maj N A Thomps I D G Brown, Capt James L Swift, Chas Higgston Dr E Swift, Chas Higgsto sheriffs who could not represent their county in the Legish-ture. Those others also have their influence. The ugly name of partizan may frighten the democratic party from party action, but no thinking man should be frightened by such stuff. The name of partizan is one in which we take pride, when the support of principles we conceive to be right, constitutes the drilling. 'Tis to partizans of this kind we owe much of good, we have both in the Commonwealth and confederacy. To partizans we are indebted for breaking down the efforts of fanatics and fools. To partizans we are indebted for bringing about that which is for our common good. The revolutionary statesmen were par-tizan statesmen—the revolutionary warriors were par-give authority to the State Governments to carry out that tizan warriors-and we of the democratic party are tizan warriors—and we of the democratic party are provision of the constitution of the United States for partizans, fighting for a noble cause—the rights of the rendition of the fugitive slave. Douglas stands the States—and opposing consolidation. We said, in the there now; Marcy stands there; Houston stands there; military chieftains. The mere fact of voting for a Whig at change of the provisions of the law adopted and embodied as all is bad, for it engenders a bad habit, as some of our fat a leading and prominent feature of the acts called the Com-Democratic friends well know. "Evil communications cor-rupt good morals." I hope Democrats will consider well ture. Let the vote speak; it gives the position of Gen. Cass, before they go too far.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ISLE OF WIGHT. At a meeting of the Democratic party of the county On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this April, 1852, (being the day of the regimental parade.) for the precipe be published in the Richmond Enquirer and Whig, purpose of appointing delegates to a district Convention, to Col. Arthur Smith was called to the Chair, and N. P. Young appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following delegates were appointed by the

On motion, the following delegates were appointed by the meeting, to wit: A G Moody, Thomas Hall, E S Ballard, Jesse A Parker, N P Wells, J D Councill, Jno B Peden, Edward Rawls, Dr George A Glover, George W Carroll, Col Benj Chapman, Gen F M Boykin, J A Jordan, A G Boykin, M, D. Jos B Thomas, C B Hayden, Benj Eley, Col M H Watkins, Capt Jno M Shivers, Wm H Jordan, David Roberts, Jno T Preeden, and S H Boykin.

On metion, Resolved, that the Chairman and Secretary be On motion, Resolved, that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the delegation, and likewise any other Democrat in the county who may be present at the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed

moeratic papers of Richmond and Norfolk cities. Oa motion, the meeting adjourned.
ARTHUR SMITH, Chairman.

N. P. Young, Secretary.

[From the Norfolk Daily News.]
A NEW WORK ON DENTISTRY. We have lately received from the author, a neat and well-written volume, being a treatise on the causes of disease in tecth, the most approved modes of treatment to secure their certain preservation, and the latest and best improvements in operating, for the restoration of the original contour and

&c., &c.
. It is the production of Richard D. Addington, M. D., B Northington, Eaton J Mosley, Evans Tanner, Robt Joice, Dr M M Jordon, Peter Davis, Mark Alexander, Jr., James S Moss, Charles H Ogburn, Saml G Johnson, Wiltshire Simmons, Allen T Andrews, Charles S Hutcherson, John F Finch, Dr Dadson, Dr William Oliver, William J Smith and William G Burton, delegates from the several precincts.

B Cc., &c.

Lt is the production of Richard D. Addington, M. D., D. D. S., the son of Mr. Jos. C. Addington, Sr., (for many with signal and deserved success, the profession of Surgeon Dentst in Richmond, Va. with signal and deserved success, the profession of Surgeon Dentist in Richmond, Va. Ona late visit to that city, we embraced an opportunity

cimens of artificial block teeth that we have ever viewes.—
They were made, we learned, by a peculiar process. The material of which they are composed, is at first in a plactic state and can be easily moulded or adapted to the required size and form, after which they become hard as porcelain or communication was received from the Senate, stating printer, and whether any others had been employed, together

So the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Prayer by the Rev. W.M. N. Barboura, of the Universalist Church.

A communication was received from the Senate, stating

natural teeth, from being baked in a furnace, and acquire | with the prices that had been agreed to pay; and that in fe a whiteness and brilliancy which we have never seen sur-passed. His brother, Mr. A. J. Addington, assists him in We commend Dr. Addington to the good people of Rich

[By request—From the Washington Uni GENERAL CASS. The situation of this gentleman is one of the most singu-ar in our political annuls, and furnishes a striking illustra-ion of what may be called political gratitude, or rather the tion of what may be called political gratitude, or rather the want of it. Himself rejected, and his doctrines upon the great questions of the day repudiated with equal zeal by the extreme men of the North and of the South, because they did not go far enough for the one party and went too far for the other, he has lived to see them accepted by the country as constituting the only position where in the constitution and the union of States could be maintained. And his Nicholson letter, which was a large day and signed to deceive the son letter, which many charged was designed to deceive the South, it now appears from the evidence of Col. Jefferson Davis and of other senators, had no such purpose; but that on the contrary, his views were then perfectly understood by southern men as well as they are now. It has often been alleged that the ground taken in that letter against the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso was taken from mere personal objects, without regard to any deliberate considerapersonal objects, without regard to any deliberate considera-tion of the grave subjects involved in that question. But Col. Davis has redeemed him from this charge, and shown that, so far from inconsiderate and unworthy baste, he con-sulted with one of the ablest and most experienced judges upon the banch of the Supreme Court of the United Statesupon the tench of the Supreme Court of the United States— a fact, indeed, stated in one of his speeches—and that his general views were in conformity with, and in some meas-ure suggested by, those of that distinguished jurist. Among the first, if not the very first, of the northern men who came out against the Wilmot proviso, General Cass explained his entiments in a speech which will long be remembered, not less by the almost instantaneous effect it produced upon pub-

prove the sincerity of his convictions by the sterifice he was prepared to make. The Legislature of Michigan had instructed their senators to vote for the Wilmot proviso. --Gen. Cass, as a Democrat, acknowledged the right of in-struction; but he did not acknowledge the right to require him to vote, upon a constitutional question, contrary to the convictions of his own conscience. He therefore avowed his determination to resign as soon as the subject came before the Senate. And it adds another to the singular phases and the views contained in his Wilmot proviso speech were tions-being the first free State that did so, and its Demohave often wondered at the facility with which Southern men suffer themselves to denounce as enemies all persons from the free States who do not view all the questions connected with this grave subject precisely as they do, forget ting that those who live in an excited community, be th subject what it may, have an easy time when they follow th course of public opinion, and are most applauded when most zealons; while those who dissent from the prevailing sentiment of their district, and take part against it, and endeav-or to correct it for the sake of our common country, make sacrifices of position and prospects which ought to command respect, instead of provoking distrust and denuncia-

We suppose when General Cass made his Wilmot provise speech, of which we subjoin the concluding paragraphs, h ust have considered his political life as ended; for certainby there was nothing then to justify the expectation that a sudden change would intervene in Michigan, where they all seemed to be of one opinion, which would retain him in the councils of the country.

In the Senate of the United States, January 22, 1850, the

following resolution, offered by Mr Foote of Mississippi, being under consideration: being under consideration:
"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress at this session to establish suitable territorial governments for California, for Descret and for New Mexico" Mr. Cass concluded his remarks in opposition to the Wil

not Proviso in these words: "The Wilmot proviso is urged upon the ground of its expediency. It is opposed upon the ground of its unconstitu-ionality. Those who urge it, may well abandon it whe ircumstances show that the measure is dangerous in itself r profitless in its result. Those who oppose it cannot hange their convictions of right, and that portion of the Union which considers itself peculiarly affected by it, will not change the conviction that its feelings and interests will sacrificed in violation of the great compact which makes

us one political family.

"Now, sir, I repeat, is the contest worth the cost? To place this barren, and, as I believe, unconstitutional proviso on the statute book—is that a recompense for the wounds that would be inflicted, and the feelings that would be excontemplate without the most serious apprehension? oldest among us may live to see their commencement; the youngest may not live to see their termination. For myself will take part in no such effort. I will minister to no such I will take part in no such criot. I will infinished no seek feeling. I will engage in no such crusade against the South, from whatever motives it originates. I will endeavor to discharge my duty, as an American senator, to the country, and to the whole country, agreeably to the convictions of my own duty and of the obligations of the constitution; and when I cannot do this, I shall cease to have any duty here twith them. I have been instructed by the or dissent from any law the Legislature may have passed. Michigan, to vote in favor of this measure. I am a believer thermore, this argument would equally apply to many other ercise; but I need not seek to ascertain their extent or appli-Governor or Attorney General, the other Sherill or Constable. But if the principle that all offices which, in themselves, do not bear upon federal politics, or those questions which divide the parties, should not be canvassed by party tests, be true, then ought the principle to be true in the election ing for alteritorial government, I shall know how to reconof Governor, as well as sheriff or constable. When the great cile my duty to the legislature with my duty to myself, by Ruler of the Universe lays down a principle or law, he is surrendering a trust I can no longer fulfil."

As soon as the ground taken by Mr. Cass became known in Michigan, the legislature repealed the instructions upon

this subject, and left their Senators free to act at their own Now, I will add but a word as to the position of General Cass in reference to the fugitive slave law; and I therefore in themselves political should not be canvassed by political extract the following passage from the able and eloquent tests, be a true one, then why not act upon the principle speech of Col. Polk, delivered in the House of Representatives on the highest to the lowest in elections which may hap-

tives on the 8th April:
"Mr. Polk. Now, something has been said with regard to the Democratic candidates and the fugitive slave law. I consider it but justice to the honorable Senator [Mr. Case] at the other end of the Capitoi to state his position upon that measure. Mr. Chairman, although I am a young American, and although I am for Young American although I repudiate the act of the Democratic Review in assailing Butler, Marcy and others—although I repudiate the act of the Pennsylvanian in assailing Douglas—although I repudiate the act of the Keystone and other newspapers in assailing Mr. Buchanan—and although I repudlate every paper in the country that has assailed any Democrat, and hold them all alike criminal, yet I regard them all as having done injustice to General Cass. That gentleman has been assailed upon the fugitive slave law. Now, I stand here ready and prepared plish more than a hundred without it, although their inten-tions of good may be the same. The democratic party here-tofore, have found it necessary, from this principle of co-ope-to carry it out. I will read an extract from his speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 13, 1850, to be found on page 518 of the Congressional Globe, part 1, 1st session 31st Congress.'

session 31st Congress."

On this occasion General Cass said:
"My own opinion is, sir, that we should take up the bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves, reported by the Judiciary Committee. I am disposed to suspend all our discussions, and to by aside ail other business, with a view to act upon that bill, without unnecessary delay, and to pass it in such form as would be acceptable to a majority of this body. That is a point upon which the South feels most acutely, and in report to which it has the most serious cause of complaint this evil, or the justice and necessity of providing an ade puate remedy.

"The act of 1793 provided that the State magistrates in

he various cities and counties of the Union should carry that law into effect. This provision has been since rendered nugatory, as these officers will not now net, and, conse-quently, the judges of the United States alone have jurisdic-tion over the subject. They are not enough for that purnose, and the law, therefore, requires an amendment. I, for one, am willing to take up the subject and provide the ne-cessary means of carrying the provision of the constitution into full effect. Such a procedure would have the very best effect upon the South at this time. It would be a pledge of

of Judge Douglas, and others.
"The vote to lay on the table the petition presented by Mr. Seward, praying the repeal of the act of Congress for the delivery of jugitives from service or labor—(see Senats Jourof | nal, March 29, 1850.)-viz : "YEAS-Messrs, Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clark, Clemens,

be held in Suffolk on the 10th day of May next, to appoint Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, delegates to the Baltimore Convention:

Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood and Walker—33. "Navs-Messrs. Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fish, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Upham and Wade-11." Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain.

YOUNG AMERICA THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS--1st SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852. SENATE. Mr. Fish presented the resolutions of the New York Le gistature, in favor of an equal distribution of the public lands to all the States.

Mr. Douglas, from the committee on Territories, reported

Mr. Underwood gave notice of a bill to repeal all laws giving compensation to members of Congress, and substituting a new system of compensation. The Wisconsin Rail Road bill was passed

back the House bill, regulating the mileage of the delegate

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hunter ad dresed the Senate in opposition to the amendment giving further aid to the Collins line. Mr. Rusk briefly replied; and the Senate then proceeded

to the consideration of executive business, and shortly afterwards adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Seymour of New York submitted a resolution of the

Legislature of New York in favor of grants of land for educational and other useful purposes. The report of the committee on Public Printing, authori

ture it be executed by the lowest respon ten days' notice. Mr. Stuart submitted, as a point of order, that the sub-

art. Stuart submitted, as a point of the committee on printing, with reference to the report of the Commission. mond, when they require the services of an experienced and on printing, with reference to the report of the Commission skillul Dentist, with the assurance that they will not regret er of Patents; and that the instructions do not propose any illid Dentist, with the assurance that they will not regret er of Patents, and that the instructions do not pose any modification of the report, but relates to the public printing modification of the report, but relates to the public printing modification of the report, but relates to the public printing modification of the report, but relates to the public printing modification of the respect to the public printing modification of the report, but relates to the public printing modification of the report, but relates to the public printing modification of the report, but relates to the public printing modification of the report, but relates to the public printing generally, and are in contract system, and main in the instructions do not prove any modification of the report, but relates to the public printing generally, and are in contract system, and main in the instructions do not prove any modification of the report, but relates to the public printing generally, and are in contract system, and main in the instructions do not prove any modification of the report, but relates to the public printing generally, and are in contract system, and main in the instructions do not prove any modification of the report, but relates to the public printing generally, and are in contract system, and main in the instructions do not prove any modification of the reports are in the instruction of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the main of the reports are to be referred back in the reports are to be referred back in the roposed, it would seriously interfere with public business of

ne country.
Mr. Bayly of Va., moved to insert the words "Senate and House of Representatives" in the resolution.

Mr. Gorman, chairman of the committee on printing

orbmitted an addition to the report detailing the prices to b paid.

Mr. Bayly said his object in proposing the amendment was to ascertain the number of higher law members in the House. By the law of 1840, he said, the public printing

ring the present session there had been an endeavor to cotrol the law.

Mr. Evans of Md., stated that the public printing had oc ccupied the attention of the House since the twenty-ninth Congress. There had been, he said, a determined attempt by combinations in this city to break down the contract of 50 000 copies of the Patent Office Report to the Reput

son & Armstrong. This, he said, is the whole secret of the

At this stage of the debate, Mr. Stanton of Ky., made some statement, which Mr. Evans said was the first intima-tion the House had received of the price. He was process ing with some further remarks, rebusing the committee; he course they had pursued, with reference to Towers' pr position, which Mr. Stanton of Ky., Exhined, but was in-terrupted by Mr. Bocock, who asked certain questions, to which Mr. S. replied ultimately.

Mr. Gorman obtained the floor, (Mr. Evans yielding h),

right) and entered into an explanation of the course that he been pursued by the committee, from which it appeared in Boyd Hamilton had applied to be released, and that the St nate portion of the Joint Committee had determined app giving the printing of that body to the Messrs. Gideon to, of the Republic, and that the members of the Hou had entered into a contract to give its printing to Donelso

& Armstrong, Mr. Brown, of Miss., thought the declaration of Mr. Gor man relieved the House from the difficulty of dealing w the joint committee.

Mr. Evans here resumed, after a protracted interruption

and denounced the system which is proposed to parsue as being calculated to foster corruption, which might be obviated by the prompt adoption of a proper course. As LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

THURSDAY, MAY 0, 1552.

SENATE.

Mr. Deneale in the Chair.

A communication from the House of Delegates was re:
The bills transmitted therewith were read and referred.

Mr. Shackelford, from the committee of General Law. eported House bills, extending the corporate limits of good own of Fredericksburg, and incorporating the Jefferson Watering Company. The committee asked to be discharge from the further consideration of resolutions in relation; ortions of the Constitution, and in relation to precincts Mr. Danier, from the committee of Roads, &c., repor

ed House bills, incorporating the Falmouth Canal Comp ny; the Old Dominion Steamboat Company; and the Por mae Steamboat Company—the two last with amendment and Senate bill amending chapter 61 of the Code. Mr. Mason, from the committee of Finance, House bill prohibiting a person without a merchant's license from selling goods by sample, card or otherwise-win amendments; and Senate bill concerning the salaries of cer tain officers of government, compensation of the member and officers of the General Assembly, mileage, and other a Mr. AMBLER, from the Committee of Courts or Justice

ported House bill authorizing the trustees of the town Farmville to subscribe to the stock of the South Side R. Road; Senate bill concerning the jurisdiction of the city of Petersburg; and, amending the charter of the town of Clarksville, in the county of Mecklenburg. The committed report that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of sundry resolutions referred to them, and recommend the rejection of House bill concerning suits against persons who represents the Commonwealth. A communication was received from the House of D4 gates, by Mr. HEVENER approuncing the passage of the b

concerning Commissioners for Henrico and Highland coun On motion of Mr. Winston, it was considered out of its order, and passed. Mr. Paxton was directed to inform the House of its passage. Mr. STRART presented the petition of Pleasant Howel Mr. STEART presented the petition of Pleasant Howell praying the refunding of certain money. Mr. Marrin presented the petition of citizens of the county of Marshall, in relation to the repair of bridges dam

aged by the late freshet in the Onio River.
On motion of Mr. Martin -- Resolved, That the Committee on Roads, &c., enquire into the expediency of passing an act authorizing the County Court of Marshall county to subscribe to the capital stock of the Onio Central Rail Road, on certain conditions.

The bill to amend chapter 91 of the Code, was made if order of the day for Tuesday next, on motion of Mr. PASKER

A bill to amend the 14th section of chapter 77 of the Co f Virginia, was read a third time and passed. Two messages were received from the House, by Messr Willey and Moore, announcing the passage of bills. Mr. Sherrey called for the unfinished business-the explanatory of the act concerning Commissioners of Mr. Sheffey proposed several amendments to the

Basell, Shackelford, Mason, Martin, Watson, Cowa the Senate in relation thereto, was fully explained and free Mr. Wand moved the indefinite postponement of the b

upon which proposition Mr. Warson called the previous question, and Mr. Cowan the ayes and noes. The vote was Noss-Messrs. Deneale, (President pro tem.) Ambie

Nose-Messel. Dencale, (President protein.) Ambiel Bassell, Braxton, Brykin, Brown, Carrington, Carlet Daniel, Douglas, Funston, Grantham, Isbell, Layne, Martin, Masson, McDearmon, Meredith, Moncure, Parker, Parton, Pitiman, Reger, Saunders, Shackelford, Shelfley, Sterrard, Smith, Stuart, Sweeney, Tabb, Tate, Thomas, Watson White and Wigeton - 36. Value and Whiston—30.

So the Senate refused to indefinitely postpone.

A proposition to amend the bill was made by Mr. Shace

ELFORD, by striking out the p nalty for not making out list, and furnishing it to the Commissioner of the Revenue After considerable debate. Mr. Sweeney called the previous Aves-Messrs. Deneale, (President pro tem) Cowan,

Grantham, Greaver, Hail, Martin, Parker, Paxton, Reger, Shackellord, Tate, Thomas and Ward 13.

Nozs-Messts Bassell, Braxton, Boykin, Brown, Carrington, Catlett, Daniel, Isbell, Mason, Mesedith, Moncute. Pitman, Saunders, Shelley, Snerrard, Smith, Stuart, Swe ev, Tabb, Watson, White and Winston—22.

The bill required that when any disagreement should a

cur between the commissioner and a property holder in a gard to the valuation of property, two free holders show be called in. Mr. Deneate moved to amend by striking as "freeholders" and inserting "voters." Mr. D. called the ayes and noes, and the amendment was adopted, as follows Aves -- Messra. Bassell, Braxton, Boykin, Brown, Cowat Aves. Alessas. Bassell, Braxton, B cykin, Brown, Cowat. Daniel, Dencele, Douglas, Grantham, Greiver, Isbell, Lava. Martin, Parker, Paxton, Pitonan, Reger, Shackeford, Shefey, Smith, Stuart, Tate, Ward, Watson, White 25.

Nors.—Messas. Ambler, Catlett, Mason, Meredith, Motoure, Saunders, Sherrard, Sweeney, Thomas, Winston—18.

Mr. Masos proposed to amend the bill under consideration by Alessas and Catlette. tion by adding the 2d section of the bill concerning Comissioners of the Revenue—the section enumerating t

exemptions-as it was amended in the Senate prior to its Mr. Isantt raised a point of order, contending that proposition to amend was inadmissi The Chair (Mr. BARSELL) decided the proposition in order [The proposition, substantially, is to strike out "jewelr and the "\$100 worth of personal property" from the list

Mr. CATLETT called the previous question Mr. Struagt moved that the Senate adjourn, upon winction Mr. Douglas called the ayes and noes. Aygs-Messrs, Barnett, Cowan, Deneale, Greaver, Ish Martin, Mason, McDearmon, Meredith, Paxton, Stua Tate, Thomas, Ward-14.

Nors-Messis. Ambier, Bassell, Braxton, Boyki

Brown, Carrington, Catlett, Daniel, Douglas, Funste Grantham, Layne, Moneure, Parker, Pitman, Reger, San ders, Shackelford, Shelley, Sherrard, Smith, Sweeney, W. son, White, Winston - 25.

The call for the previous question was seconded. Mr. DENEALE spoke five minutes to show why the majurestion should not be ordered.

Mr. Sazrrev did not desire the main question to be of

dered, as he wished to show that if this amendment wandopted, the bill could not receive the constitutional majorit in both Houses. should be ordered.

Mr. Shackelford raised a point of or fer. The CHAIR decided the Senator from Gloucester (Mr. C. LETT) to be in order. Mr. CATLETT having concluded,
Mr. Themas moved that the Senate adjourn, upon white

Mr. Douglas called the ayes and noes.
When Mr. AMBLER's name was called, he was giving reasons for his vote, when Mr. SHACKELFORD raised a point of order. The Sensi from Louisa was exhorting members to vote against adjourn

The CHAIR decided the Senator from Louisa in order. Mr. SHACKELFORD appealed from the decision of the Cha A count was had on the appeal, and the vote was-ayes

Mr. Sweeney desired to know if the President had cour The Chair, (Mr. Bassell,) wished the Senate to settle the question, and declined voting.

Mr. Braxron contended that it was the right of the Chatto vote, and appealed to him to exercise the privilege.

The question was re-stated—"shall the decision of the content of the conte

Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" and the ro was-ayes 18, noes 18. So the chair was not sustained, and the Senator from L

isa, (Mr. AMBLER) was not in order. The ayes and noes were then called on Mr. Thomas P. Aves - Messes. Barnett, Boykin, Cowan, Deneale, 6743 from Oregon. And the same was taken up, considered and passed.

AVES—Messis, Barnett, Boykin, Cowan, Deneau tham, Greaver, Hail, Isbell, Martin, Mason, McDellinot Meredith, Paxton, Reger, Sherrard, Tate, Thomas and Ward

> Nozs-Messrs, Ambler, Bassell, Braxton, Brown, Ca rington, Catlett, Daniel, Douglas, Funsten, Layne, Monday, Parker, Pitman, Saunders, Shackelford, Shefley, Smith Sweeney, Watson, White and Winston-21. Mr. REGER called for the orders of the day. Mr. Sherrand moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Shackerran called the ayes and noes, and the vote was as fullows:

Aves-Messrs. Barnett, Braxton, Boykin, Carringto Cowan, Deneale, Funsten, Grantham, Greaver, Hall, Isbel, Martin, Mason, Meredith, Paxton, Pitman, Reger, Sperrard,

Sweeney, Tate, Thomas, Ward, White-22.

Noze-Messrs, Ambler, Bassell, Brown, Catlett, Daniel, Douglas, Layne, McDearmon, Moncure, Paract, Sattleders, Shackelford, Sheffey, Smith, Watson, Winston-16. So the Senate ad journed.